The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1869. NUMBER 140.

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BUILDING SOCIETY.

CHICAGO BUILDING SOCIETY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

SIGNS.

A PLAY OF LIFE.

TO RENT.

TO RENT, In New Tribune Building, Fire-Proof Stores or Rooms,

NEW HOTEL, OR FOR Business Purposes,

TO RENT. Stores 38 and 40 LaSalle-st.

OCEAN STEAMERS. CUNARD MAIL LINE.

SIBERIA, MALTA, TARIFA, PALMYRA, TRIPOLI, ALEPPO.

CLOTHES WRINGERS BUY THE BONITON EXTRA CLOTHES WRINGER.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN, A Richards Corn Sheller,

LOTTERY. The Drawing of Spanish Policy

LOST!

GIFT CONCERT. GIFT CONCERT. $17,000 FOR ONE DOLLAR. DISTRIBUTION OF $50,000

WOOL. NINTH REGULAR Public Sale of Wool.

WALTER BROWN & CO.

HARDWARE. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.

STOVES AND RANGES. ORIENTAL Furnaces, Ranges, AND FIREPLACE HEATERS.

DYE WORKS. COOK & McLAIN.

AGENTS WANTED.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES. DISSOLUTION.

Copartnership Notice.

DISSOLUTION.

WANTED. WANTED. MONEY WANTED.

GAS FIXTURES. GAS FIXTURES.

PROFESSIONAL. DR. SHAW

COAL.

ROOFING MATERIAL. BARRETT & ARNOLD, Sole Manufacturers in the Southwest of BARRETT'S Felt & Composition ROOFING MATERIAL.

Woollen Roofing Felt, Woollen Sheathing Felt, Resin Roofing Pitch, Roofing Paint, Paving Cement, And Coal Tar. Dry Sheathing.

FURNITURE. SWINEY BROS. & WOODWARD, CABINET MAKERS.

Superior Furniture

LEAD AND OIL. CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

SUPERIOR BOILED LINSEED OIL.

CHICAGO SHOT TOWER COMPANY.

CEMENT. UNION Akron Cement Co. AKRON CEMENT.

WHITE LEAD. ESTABLISHED 1857. "PHŒNIX" PURE WHITE LEAD.

ONE OUNCE OF GOLD

TEAS. DIRECT IMPORTATION. CHINESE AND JAPAN TEAS.

STATIONERY GOODS. DIARIES FOR 1870.

WILLBUR'S PATENT Initial Press AND BANK CHECK CANCELLER

Photograph Albums.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. H. W. NEIDERS & CO., WHOLESALE

REMOVED. REMOVAL. J. M. W. JONES.

The Tribune.
[illegible]
TRIBUNE COMPANY.
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1869.

THE JUDICIARY OF ILLINOIS.

One of the duties of the Illinois Constitutional Convention will be to reorganize the judiciary of the State, and, as this is not a question in which there is any partisan end involved, it is probable that the work will be acceptably done. There are several gentlemen now holding seats on the Bench who have been elected to the convention, and they will be of great assistance in framing a new and satisfactory plan. The history of the judiciary of this State is an honorable one. The evils and crimes which have marked the administration of justice in other States have never existed in Illinois. There have been small men and weak men on the bench, but their integrity has never been questioned. If, under a new organization, the State can preserve this record, it will indeed be fortunate.

In the constitution of 1818 it was provided that the judiciary should consist of one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Legislature might establish. The Supreme Court was originally composed of four Justices, with power in the Legislature, after 1824, to add another Justice. The Judges of all kinds were to be elected by the Legislature, by joint ballot, and were to hold office during good behavior, until January, 1824; after which time the Supreme Court was to be organized by a new election, and thereafter the Justices were to hold office during good behavior. From 1818 to 1824 the Justices of the Supreme Court were to perform duty as Circuit Judges, but after that time they were not to be required to do so unless by direction of the Legislature. All other Judges were to be commissioned likewise during good behavior.

In 1825 the Legislature increased the Supreme Court to five members, and established five Circuit Courts and elected the Judges, but, in 1827, again abolished the courts, and required the Supreme Judges to do circuit duty. Some years later, the Circuit Courts were again established. The State was Democratic always in its executive departments, and generally so in the Legislature; nevertheless, occasionally, there was a Whig elected to office. The plan of selection adopted was for the members of the Legislature, from the Judicial Circuit or district where there was a vacancy, to meet in caucus and nominate a candidate. State's Attorneys were elected in the same way. Occasionally these nominations were not accepted by the General Assembly, and there was a great deal of trading—the Whig minority often voting with one faction of the majority party for a favorite candidate, receiving a judgeship or some other office in return for its vote. Votes for judgeships were also traded away for votes for special legislation, or other pet jobs. This continued until about 1839, when an important question arose upon the right of an unnaturalized "inhabitant" of the State to vote. This had been denied by a "Whig" Judge in one of the Circuit Courts, and the case was taken to the Supreme Court. The question was one having a direct bearing on the strength of political parties in the approaching Presidential election. The Whig party generally sustained the decision of the Circuit Judge, and the Democratic party opposed it. The political inclination of the Supreme Court became of importance, and it was then found that three of the Judges were Whigs and two Democrats. A decision by that court adverse to the right of an "inhabitant" to vote, it was considered, would give the electoral vote of the State to the Whig party, and the ingenuity of the Democracy was employed to postpone that decision until after the election, and we believe it was so delayed, and Illinois voted for Van Buren by a small majority.

This crisis led to a reorganization of the judicial system of the State. The constitution placed no limit on the number of Judges to which the Supreme Court might be increased, and the Circuit Courts, having been established by the Legislature, were, of course, subject to its legislative control. The Judges of the Supreme Court held office during good behavior, and could not be removed, nor could the court be abolished. The result of the Democratic conclave was the abolition of all the Circuit Courts, and the addition of four other members to the Supreme Court, making that body consist of nine Justices. One of the Justices of the court resigned, and five Justices, all Democrats, were elected, and the court then was divided, politically, six Democrats and three Whigs, and the Democratic party felt safe. This was in 1842. The five Justices first elected under this law were Thomas Ford, Sidney Breese, W. B. Scates, S. H. Treat and Stephen A. Douglas. Of these, Ford and Douglas are dead, Breese is now of the Supreme Court, Treat is United States Judge of the Southern District of Illinois, and Judge Scates is at the bar in Chicago. These nine Judges performed circuit duty until the adoption of the constitution of 1848.

That constitution provided for a Supreme Court, to consist of three Judges, one to be elected in each of the three divisions of the State, and to hold office nine years; and it authorized the Legislature to establish Circuit Courts, the Judges thereof to be elected by the people of the respective circuits. This was the first introduction into the State of a judiciary elected by the people, and holding office for a term of years. The system had been shortly before introduced in other States, and there had been a general effort by both parties to select the best men for office, without regard to party feeling. The system has, however, been greatly abused in New York and elsewhere, and we have the opinion, frankly declared by one of the most conservative of the New York papers, that the corruption which prevails in the New York city courts prevails equally among the Judges of the rural districts; and that a corrupt judiciary has at last corrupted and demoralized the bar. Respectable lawyers rarely attend the courts; when necessary, they employ shysters—the intimates and partisans of the Judges—to attend to all business requiring direct intercourse with the Court.

As a general thing, there has been no effort to make a partisan judiciary in this State. Even when the Supreme Court was unanimously Democratic, Judge Caton was re-elected in a district where the Republican majority was at least 20,000. The trouble has been to get members of the bar to accept the office. So, generally satisfactory have been the candidates, that it is difficult to get out the popular vote. Judges are often elected when not over one vote in ten in the circuit is polled. This result, as well as the election of a non-partisan judiciary, is owing to the salutary provision, of having the judicial elections held separately from all others.

There is a strong desire in many States, where the elective judicial system has been tried, to change it for the appointment system, [illegible]

[illegible]

...might have paid their omnibus fare to and from the depot, and furnished their own lamp [illegible]. But according to the report of the municipal investigation, Mayor Rice, in putting the motion on the payment of this bill, said: "All those who are in favor of voting away $584 of the people's money, without warrant of law or order of the Council, vote aye." [illegible] have considerable effect; but we submit that it is neither dignified nor effective in the Mayor's chair, and that it is not likely to go very far toward establishing for anybody a reputation for economy.

TO GREENBACKERS AND ANTI-RESUMPTIONISTS.

The *Reform Investigator*, published at Morrison, Illinois, is unable to see how the doctrine, which we hold in common with all economists, that gold is not cheapened in value under our present system of depreciated paper currency, is consistent with our recent assertion, in discussing the resumption question, that, "If we want gold to enter again into the channels of trade, we must give it once more its full value in trade."

It appears that while the *Investigator* supposes that a depreciated paper currency makes gold actually worth thirty or forty per cent more than if our paper currency were at par with gold, we, in the above extract, are assuming that depreciated currency deprives gold of a part of its former value. Utility would have been a better word, though both are applicable. We are asking that gold shall be restored to its full value in trade, i. e., to its full utility in connection with our currency. We will try to make this plain.

Under specie suspension gold loses whatever utility and value it derives from being coin or money, and the only legal tender. Though it is quoted at a premium in the depreciated currency, this premium measures the fall in paper. Gold has not risen, but is actually worth a little less than when it was the medium of redemption of the paper currency. As all commodities flow from the countries where their utility and value are low, to where they are high, so, as soon as we deprived gold of its utility as the medium of redemption of our paper currency, we reduced its actual value here below its value in Europe, where it still performed all its functions, and hence caused our gold, except what was locked up in the Treasury, to flow from hence to Europe. This is what we mean by lessening the full value of gold in trade.

To restore it, we must make our paper currency once more good for its face in gold, which can only be done by providing for its redemption in gold. We have said that this quantity of gold in the country—$150,000,000—if held by the banks, would be sufficient to maintain redemption upon $600,000,000 of paper currency issued under the National Banking system, inasmuch as under the State banking systems the ratio of gold reserves to the paper to be redeemed was never more than one dollar in five. The real security for the redemption of a paper currency is not its gold resources, but its bonds deposited with the Comptroller. Under our former "wild cat" system these bonds might be personal notes of irresponsible parties, or of swindling or repudiating States. As these bonds depreciated the notes fell with them. But under our National Banking system the bonds pledged are those of the nation. They have a pretty uniform credit and a market throughout the world. They are worth to-day 90 cents per dollar in American gold. Each hundred dollars of them is good security for the redemption in gold of eighty dollars of paper currency—unless the bonds decline in value more than 10 per cent. If our greenbacks were withdrawn, and National Bank notes at par with coin substituted in their stead, we should have, in place of the present $711,000,000 of mixed and depreciated currency, worth 78 cents per dollar, a total of $554,580,000, which would have the same purchasing power as the entire volume of the present currency. If bonds remained at 90, and the National Banks were required to keep in pledge 10 per cent more in bonds than were necessary to secure the redemption of their currency in gold, there would be on pledge with the Comptroller, for the redemption of this $554,580,000 of National Bank notes, a sum in national bonds 20 per cent greater than the volume of the currency, or $665,496,000 of bonds. The sale of these bonds would, at all times, secure the notes, except in the contingency of a fall of more than 20 per cent in the price of the bonds. To guard against this, the law requiring the *gold value* of the bonds to be 10 per cent greater than the face of the currency secured by them, would authorize the Comptroller, if bonds should fall, to require the banks to put up more bonds. The purchase of these bonds in the market would not only secure the currency, but arrest the decline in bonds, and thus regulate their value. The gold reserves would be the mere test, not the source, of the solvency of a bank. The bank would need only so many as were required to meet a run. One-fifth of the whole amount of currency issued would be ample. The utility such a system gives to gold is seen in the fact that for every dollar of gold in the country it issues five dollars in paper, and yet maintains the five dollars absolutely redeemable beyond all contingencies in gold. It quintuples the circulating ability of the gold dollar.

The advantage of such a currency over the exclusive greenback currency to the amount of $700,000,000 advocated by the New York *Herald*, is that the latter, being increased by bonds, would be irredeemable. To suppose the government could with $100,000,000 of gold redeem $700,000,000, without having any securities on hand, except the gold itself, to effect such redemption, is to suppose that $1 would redeem or pay $7. There is no magic in finance to accomplish such a result. An exclusive, unsecured, irredeemable greenback issue, to the amount required to furnish the country with a currency, would depreciate to fifty cents on the dollar. It would be the straight road to ruin for millions of people.

The coolness with which Democratic papers charge Grant's administration with responsibility for the frauds it is unearthing in the New York Custom House is refreshing. Collector Grinnell has made hardly any changes in the New York Custom House appointments. Whatever frauds are being brought to light are those which grew up under Smythe's administration. No Collector could make changes to the advantage of the government, in a Custom House employing nearly four thousand persons, until he had several months in which to become acquainted with the complicated and secret workings of the vast business of which he is in charge. Very few New York Collectors ever attain to more than a surface and hearsay knowledge of the actual workings of their institution. To do so needs the very sharpest, shrewdest, and most skeptical order of mind, which can prick the wind from every bubble of pretension, and distinguish between humbug and honesty at a glance. We doubt if Mr. Grinnell is a man of this order. He is a generous, respectable, worthy, "played-out" old merchant, who is shoved into the office because he needs fifty thousand dollars a year, and the Custom House is an easy place to get it. The New York Custom House is a place of first-class importance and difficulty, and needs a first-class man to fill it.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* renews the State Rights' effort to [illegible] the National Government of its power, patronage, [illegible]

[illegible] proprietors regard this as the kind of doctrine which will sell their paper to the Bourbon-whiskey Democrats of Kentucky and the Vallandigham and Pendleton irreconcilables of Ohio. In favor of the substantial annihilation of the army and navy, it says: "In a few weeks, as the late war proved, we can improvise both a military and naval force that will be adequate for emergencies." And, as the late war also proved, any rebellion against a government which has no army or navy, can improvise both a military and naval force as fast, or faster, than the government can. Two regiments, backed by the theory of State subordination and national sovereignty, would have dispersed the first Secession Convention, and ended the rebellion then organizing. But without an army and without any fixed doctrine of national supremacy, both parties were left to improvise. The rebels "improvised" rather faster for a while than the government, and, as a consequence, it cost one million of men in killed, wounded, and deaths by disease on both sides, and five or six thousand millions of dollars, to accomplish what would have been better done without losing a man or a dollar. The *Enquirer* would bring us back to the same condition and a like conflict at the earliest day practicable. We prefer, now that we have got a National Government, to keep it.

ZOLLVEREIN RECIPROCITY.

On previous occasions we have pointed out to the Canadian press and people the only fair and equitable reciprocity treaty which it is possible for the two countries to make, and that is, the adoption of the Zollverein reciprocity system, which works so admirably in Germany. By that system, all international Custom Houses would be abolished, a common tariff framed, and perfect free trade and free navigation established between the American and Dominion States. This would embrace a free exchange of all products of the farm, workshops, forests, mines and fisheries, and include free navigation and coastwise trade. The revenues derived from customs would be divided between the two governments in proportion to population, based on the census of 1870, for the decennial period; and the tariff could be revised, to be made satisfactory to both sides. A double row of custom houses would then be abolished, and the services of revenue cutters on the lakes and rivers, and spies and detectives on the land, would be dispensed with; and the occupation of smugglers would be gone. The Canadians would no longer live in apprehension of Fenian raids, and would require neither troops, fortifications, nor gunboats for their special defence; and all the expenses of maintaining them would be saved, and the future prosperity of the "provinces" assured.

When we previously suggested this plan of perfect reciprocity some of the Canadian papers interposed the objection that Great Britain would not consent to it, as it would impose on the manufactures of the "mother country" a considerable tariff, while American manufacturers would be admitted free. But the Dominion Government has not ascertained whether Great Britain would make any serious objection or not. They levy some 20 per cent on British goods now. And for the sake of obtaining even a small modification of the American tariff, the British Government would interpose no objections to the proposed Zollverein between the provinces and the States. Indeed, the parent government cares very little what course the North American dependencies pursue, so they cease to be a bill of expense to Great Britain. They are free to act in any direction they please. If they desire even a political union with the States south of the St. Lawrence, the "mother country" has given them sufficient hints to understand that she is willing; and it is absurd to suppose that she would resist a trade union if the people of the Dominion and the Union wanted.

The *Nation* advises the merchants of New York to resort to arbitration as a refuge from the corruption of their judiciary. There are, however, several difficulties in the remedy. Of the two parties to any dispute, one or the other is quite likely to be in the wrong. The party in the wrong finds a corrupt Judge serve his purpose better than an "impracticable" one. Therefore, he will not submit his dispute to arbitration. As there can be no arbitration unless both parties voluntarily submit the dispute, and as the verdict of the arbitrators, when arrived at, can only be enforced by the aid of the courts, and as it would often require a longer and more expensive law-suit to enforce a decision of arbitration than to collect the debt on which the arbitration was had, it has not been found practicable to rely upon arbitrations, except in disputes between the members of some guild, like the Boards of Brokers, Chambers of Commerce, Trades Unions, or other voluntary associations, where the refusal to submit to the arbitration provided for by the rules of the association can be punished by expulsion. To the extent, however, that business men can organize such associations as will enable them to secure the arbitration of all questions in dispute, they save vastly in credit, time, and money.

The *Missouri Democrat* concludes that all plans of gradual resumption only increase the difficulty and the loss; that if the Supreme Court will announce a decision annulling the Legal-Tender act, but allowing all contracts made during the greenback era to be paid in the currency in which they were incurred, or if paid in gold then in so much gold as the currency called for by the contract is worth, the sooner we make the plunge and return to a specie basis the better. The effect of all gradual plans would be that the farmers would hire and plant at currency prices, and, when they come to sell their crops, would sell at gold prices, which would not pay expenses. A good many others are coming to the same conclusion. It is some time since the more logical class of theologians discovered that the class of sinners who repent gradually all go to the bad. And, at about as early a date, experience taught the more skilful pup-breeders that it was more painful to cut off a dog's tail an inch at a time than to perform the whole excision at once. Will not our national financiers draw wisdom from their combined experience.

"The refusal of the French Government to grant to an American Cable Company (the United States and Continental Telegraph) permission to land the shore end of their cable in France, is based upon the plea that it has conceded a monopoly of some kind to the French company, whose cable has been landed near Boston, [illegible] and subject to the action of Congress. The ground now taken by the French Government in hostility to a cable owned by Americans, fully justifies the caution manifested by Secretary Fish, on behalf of our government, in reserving to Congress the opportunity to pass upon the whole question. The action of Congress will doubtless be to require that any and all American-owned companies must have all the rights of landing cables on French soil which shall be granted to the French cable on American soil. Unless these conditions are met by the French Government on a basis of perfect reciprocity the cable recently landed at Duxbury, and the further acquaintance of French cable-mongers, will be summarily "cut."

A Professorship of Positive Philosophy has been established at Harvard University, and the fact is causing considerable discussion among the Eastern newspapers. Since the death of Comte, we doubt if there has been a Professor of the Positive School of Philosophy in any college in Christendom. The obeisance now rendered by Harvard to this mode of thought is one of those signs of the times which cannot fail to arrest the attention of scholars.

The Positive Philosophy, in its briefest definition, is the philosophy of facts. It accepts nothing which is not proved. It sets out by rejecting everything supernatural and everything metaphysical. All theologies are alike pushed to one side—not that religion is obnoxious to the Positive Philosophy, but because, in its estimation and according to its rules, no religion has been proved to be true. All forms of religious belief are, therefore, arrayed against Positivism, [illegible]

[illegible] tures delivered by Professor Fiske (the newly-appointed Professor of Positivism) in its columns.

[illegible]

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

[illegible]

INDIANA.

The convicts of the Southern Prison have been living on wheat bread for the past month—something unusual. They generally eat corn bread, three inches and a half thick, but wheat is now cheaper than corn.

The Greencastle *Banner* says that a sister and brother, aged respectively 18 and 16 years, died within twenty-four hours of each other, at Cloverdale, last week, with consumption, after a short illness, and both were interred in the same grave. Their names were Nora and Emma, children of Dr. J. P. Foster.

MINNESOTA.

A Minnesota lady, last week, killed seventeen ducks at one shot.

A despatch to the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, from St. Paul, the 15th, says: "Two failures are announced to-day, namely, Bohrer & Reeves, commission merchants, and wholesale grocers, and Wm. A. Smith & Co., wholesale boot and shoe dealers."

It is expected that navigation at St. Paul will close by the end of this week.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

ARKANSAS.

On Horseback Over the Mountains.

Mountain Scenery.

Fertility of the Valleys.

Small Farmers.

Arkansas Emigrants.

[illegible]

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Training Osage Hedges—The Distance to Set the Plants—Of Planting—Willow Fence—Spring Training of the Grape—Propagating the Quince.

[illegible]

SWITZERLAND.

The Ascent of Mont Blanc.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

GENEVA, Oct. [illegible]

[illegible]

TERRIBLE CALAMITY AT MILWAUKEE.

The Gaiety Theatre Destroyed by Fire—Several Persons Burned to Death.

[illegible]

THE MARRIAGE RELATION.

A Remarkable Action Before the Supreme Court—A Man Asks for a Decree that a Woman be Compelled to be his Wife.

From the New York Times, November 13.

[illegible]

A TRAGEDY IN THE SOUTH SEA.

A Horrible Story—Massacre by Coolies—Retribution—The Wretches Blown Overboard.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Nov. 10.

[illegible]

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Views of Senator Cole, of California.

[illegible]

THE GIANT FRAUD.

Uncle Sam Bled to the Tune of a Million—Full Developments Concerning the Great Drawback Frauds—The Case in Court—The Manner of Working the Frauds Illustrated—More Important Arrests Anticipated.

[illegible]

A HORRIBLE MYSTERY.

[illegible]

LORD BYRON.

[illegible]

THE GIANT FRAUD.

Uncle Sam Bled to the Tune of a Million—Full Developments Concerning the Great Swindle—Proceedings in Court—The Manner of Working the Frauds—Interesting Story Elaborated and Authenticated.

[Extra, the New-York Post, Nov. 10.]

[illegible]

LORD BYRON.

Fresh Facts Concerning His Life—Postscript from the Quarterly Review.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette, Nov. 7.]

[illegible]

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Views of Senator Cole, of California.

[From the San-Francisco Bulletin, Nov. 10.]

[illegible]

A TRAGEDY IN THE SOUTH SEA.

A Horrible Story—Massacre by Cannibals—Escape of the Wreckers—Modern Outrages.

[From the San-Francisco Bulletin, Nov. 10.]

[illegible]

A HORRIBLE MYSTERY.

The Mysterious of Walter Antoine Found in a Cistern—Excitement in Yonkers—Sketch Sketch.

[From the New-York Post, Nov. 10.]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Private Dispensary.

The OLD ESTABLISHED Dr. Clark, 93 S. Clark-st., is one of the most experienced and successful specialists in the city. [illegible]

Dr. Sanford.

[illegible]

Dr. Hammond.

[illegible]

Wonder of Chemistry.

[illegible]

Dr. Trowbridge.

[illegible]

Private Consultation.

[illegible]

Dr. Trowbridge.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Hamlin's Magic Oil.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

CONSUMPTION

Can Be Cured.

READ THE EVIDENCE.

"Facts are stubborn things." [illegible]

RICHMOND PRINTS.

THE RICHMOND MFG. CO.,

[illegible]

RICHMOND

PRINTS,

[illegible]

E

[illegible]

RETAILERS AND CONSUMERS,

[illegible]

166 CHURCH-ST.,

NEW YORK.

LOW WATER INDICATOR.

BRADFORD'S

LOW WATER

INDICATOR.

A [illegible] to marine boilers, [illegible] and [illegible] in [illegible].

W. A. BRADFORD, Sup't,

Cor. Third & Lock-sts., Cincinnati, O.

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

[illegible]

RYAN STREET, 10 TRAINS.

[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S

Through Line to California and China.

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE COURTS.

Mandamus to the Clerk of Winnebago County.

Widening State Street—Sentencing of Convicts in Superior Court.

The Will of the Late Louis Jones—Liberal Bequests.

The Police Courts.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

[illegible]

CIRCUIT COURT.

[illegible]

CALL ON HEARING.

Lydia Toll v. Frederick Gaines. Assumpsit for breach of promise of marriage, continued Wednesday. On trial.

[illegible]

John H. Kline v. Joseph Bagley. Ejectment for Lot 4, Block 21, School Section Addition to Chicago.

JUDGMENT.

James R. Dugdale v. David Garrison. On verdict for $61.55 and appeal.

SUPERIOR COURT.

[illegible]

COUNTY COURT.

[illegible]

HYDE PARK.

Trustees' Meeting—Appointment of Standing Committees.

Assessments Confirmed—Temperance Petitions—Town Hall.

Hyde Park Items.

[illegible]

THE SKINNER SCHOOL AFFAIR.

Report of the Special Committee of the Board of Education.

Miss Herrick Exonerated.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

The Recent Fire on State Street.

[illegible]

California Wines.

[illegible]

THE SENSATIONALIST.

A Very Pretty Way of Obtaining a Livelihood—Revelations of a Genius.

[illegible]

TO BE HANGED.

Daniel Walsh Sentenced to Suffer the Penalty of Death Dec. 10.

[illegible]

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Championship of the Northwest—The "Fat Contributor" on the Pitcher.

GAME FOR TO-MORROW.

A match game of base ball is announced for to-morrow afternoon between the Active Club, which now claims the pony championship of the Northwest, and a picked nine from junior clubs of the city. [illegible]

THE STORM.

Its Effect in the Streets and on the Lake.

[illegible]

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

[illegible]

THE WEATHER.

Cupid in the Snow-Storm—Love on the Streets, and a Night in the Armory.

A Woman's Revenge.

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY is appropriated, from year to year, by the Common Council, for the cleaning of streets throughout the city. [illegible]

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting—Reception of Reports—The Mysterious Envelope.

The annual meeting of the Historical Society was held last evening. [illegible]

HYMEN IN LIMBO.

A Double Marriage in the Cook County Jail.

[illegible]

SERIOUS AFFRAY.

The saloon of Frank Horder, on the corner of Kinzie and Wells streets, was the scene of a serious difficulty at 11 o'clock last night. [illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL.

[illegible]

The State Penitentiary Strike.

[illegible]

Alabama Ratifies the Fifteenth Amendment.

[illegible]

The Suicide Mania.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Extra Holiday Announcement.

TWO PERFORMANCES ON THANKSGIVING DAY.

AURORA FLOYD.

THE OCTOROON.

MR. AND MRS. SELDEN IRWIN.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN..........Proprietor and Manager.

THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

LOST AT SEA.

DOUBLE ENCORE.

Houses crowded with a BRILLIANT AUDIENCE to WITNESS THIS GREAT PRODUCTION.

Thursday (Thanksgiving Day).

Four Grand Performances.

CHANG, THE CHINESE GIANT, AND HIS WIFE. On exhibition, day and evening.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Last Nights of

MR. JOS. JEFFERSON,

IN HIS GREAT SPECIALTY OF

Rip Van Winkle,

Rip Van Winkle Matinee.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Extra Announcement.

Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON

THE HEIR-AT-LAW.

IN FIVE ACTS.

THE SPITFIRE.

RIVALS.

A Regular Fix.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

Emerson & Manning's Minstrels.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW BILL.

Mary Warner's Trials.

The 3 O'clock Train.

Scenes at Eden's.

Rise-'er-early Bros., &c.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Auctioneers and Dry Goods Commission Merchants.

5, 7, 9 AND 11 RANDOLPH-ST.

Large Trade Sale.

CLOTHING.

Dry Goods, Beavers, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cloakings, Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Wool Knit Goods, Shawls, Carpets, Blankets, Etc.,

AT AUCTION,

This Day (Wednesday, November 17),

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

Regular Saturday's Sale.

NEW FURNITURE,

PIANO FORTES,

Second-Hand Household Goods,

Of every variety,

Stoves, Carpets, Looking Glasses, Crockery, Glassware, Silver Plated Ware, French Clocks, Etc.,

AT AUCTION,

On Saturday, Nov. 20, at 9½ o'clock.

At our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TWO HUNDRED

Choice Oil Paintings!

FROM THE CELEBRATED

FINE ART GALLERY

—OF—

CHAS. RODES, ESQ., NEW YORK,

To be Sold at Auction,

ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

November 22d and 23d, at 10 o'clock a. m. and 2½ p. m.

FINE GOLD LEAF FRAME.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auctioneers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Auction and Commission Merchants

For the sale of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, FURNITURE, &c., at

22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.,

WILL OFFER

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Nov. 16, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

CLOTHING,

Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Gloves, Gents' Underwear, Linen Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs, Edgings, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

A Splendid Line of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

At 11 a. m.

75 CASES

McDougall's Hand-Made Boots.

By EDWARD F. THOMAS & CO.

805 & 807 Wabash-av.

The Entire Household Furniture and Effects

OF TWO RESIDENCES.

PIANO FORTE, SEWING MACHINE, &c.,

EDWARD F. THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY D. LONG & CO.,

Furniture Auctioneers, Salesrooms 59 South Wells-st.

FIRST

Regular Furniture Sale

On Wednesday, Nov. 17, at 10 a. m.,

At Our Salesrooms, 59 South Wells-st.

D. LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—OFFICES AND STORES.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

Ceremonies at the Opening of the Suez Canal.

The London Times on the Debt of the United States.

Large Reinforcements for the Spanish Army in Cuba.

Ledru Rollin Declines to Run for the French Corps Legislatif.

Egypt.

OPENING OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

PORT SAID, Nov. 17.

To-day was devoted to religious ceremonies in connection with the opening of the canal. [illegible]

Great Britain.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

[illegible]

THE TIMES ON THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Times' money article to-day, referring to the movement of American bonds to Europe, observes that it is necessary to recollect that a people liable for a debt are apt to complain of its burden, forgetting the benefit it brought them. [illegible]

France.

LEDRU ROLLIN DECLINES TO RUN FOR THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

PARIS, Nov. 17.

[illegible]

Spain.

MADRID, Nov. 17.

[illegible]

Prussia.

[illegible]

South America.

[illegible]

SPRINGFIELD.

The Weather—Personal—Thanksgiving—Articles of Association Filed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 17.

[illegible]

QUINCY.

Murder Cases—Attempted Highway Robbery.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Nov. 17.

[illegible]

MILITARY REUNION.

Meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 17.—[illegible]